

The Russian Army Greatest in Existence

THE Russian empire, occupying as it does such a vast extent in Europe and Asia, needs for its security the greatest army now existing. The present recruiting laws permit of mobilizing, in case of war, twenty-two classes of seven hundred and fifty thousand soldiers each, or, allowing a considerable margin, at least thirteen millions. This immense army must not be considered, however, as an instructed and mobilizable corps; it may be admitted that about four million soldiers ready for the campaign could, if necessary, respond to the call of the Czar. The Emperor is the supreme chief of the army, and no parliamentary assembly has the right to ques-

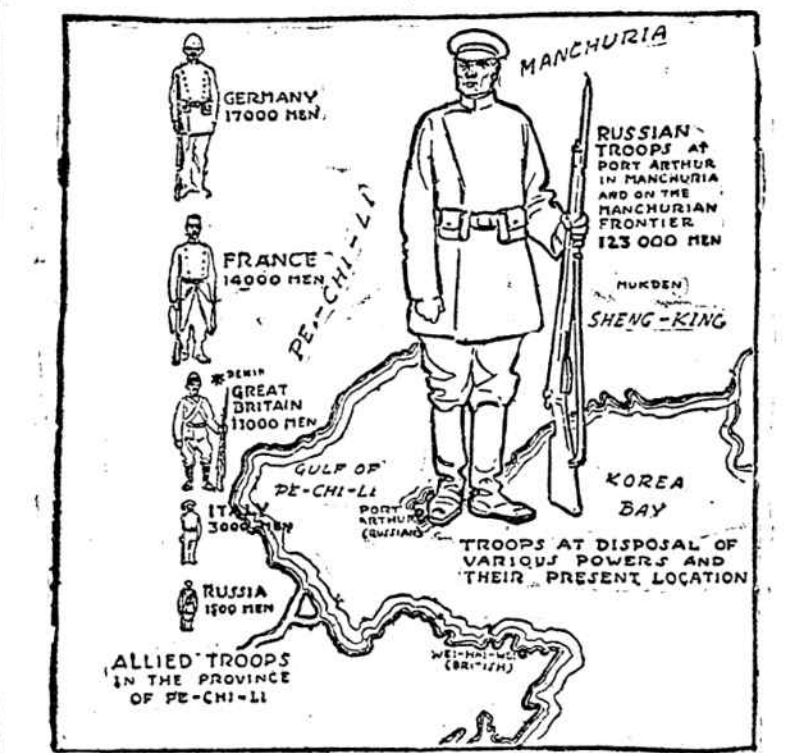


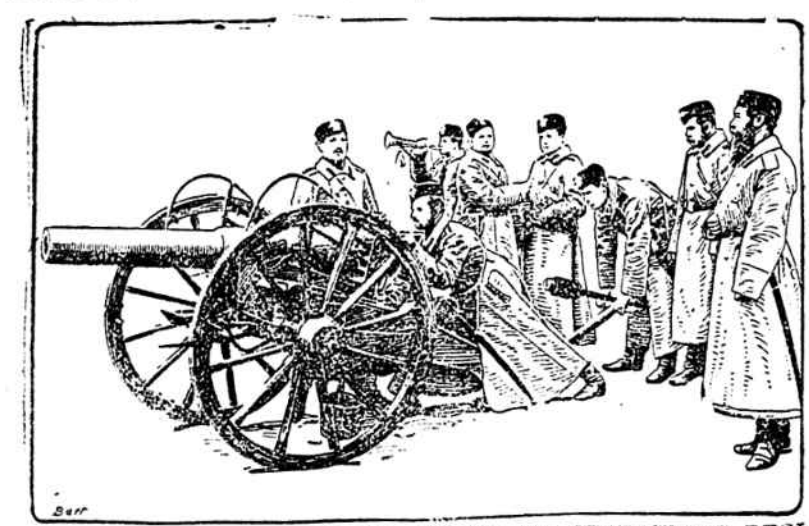
DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE RUSSIAN FORCE IN CHINA COMPARES IN NUMBER WITH THE OTHER TROOPS.

tion his acts. Usually, the Minister of War acts as intermediary between the Emperor and the troops, and in such capacity his authority is of the greatest. To the Ministry of War are attached the higher Council of War, the Supreme Court of Military Justice, and the Military Cabinet of the Emperor; the War Department is divided into a Chancellery and eight grand divisions: Etat Major general, intendance, artillery, engineering corps, health, military schools, Cossack troops and military justice. The military territory is



GEN. KOUROPATKIN

divided into twelve grand departments, at the head of which are the officers bearing the title of commander-in-chief; these have the command of the troops stationed in the region, those belonging to the territory and those of the various establishments. In several of the regions, in Finland, at Wilna, Warsaw, Moscow, Kiev, in the Caucasus, in Turkestan, in Siberia, and the Amour district, the commanders-in-chief are invested with a higher political authority, and take the title of Governor-General. The distribution of the Russian troops by army corps is not uniformly established, as in some other countries of Europe. It may be admitted, however, that in European Russia fifty-two divisions of infantry, fifty-two groups of mounted artillery, twenty-three divisions of cavalry and forty-four batteries of mounted artillery constitute twenty-five army corps, of which two are in the Caucasus region. Beyond the Ural, in Siberia, in Turkestan and the Amour region, and, at present, in Manchuria, the organization is variable, and depends upon circumstances. The corps of Russian officers is recruited in a great part from the Lower Military Schools, of which there are seven for the infantry, those of Kazan, Odessa, St. Petersburg, Tchebouguiev, Tiflis, Wilna and Irkutsk; two for the cavalry, Elisabethgrad and Orenburg. The remainder of the officers come from the Body of Pages of the Emperor and the Military Schools. These latter schools are open, in principle, to young men of all classes of society, including the under-officers and private soldiers; they are located at St. Petersburg and Moscow. The preparatory instruction for these schools is obtained at twenty-four



ARTILLERY OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, ST. PETERSBURG REGIMENT.

cadet schools and three preparatory schools. For the higher military instruction four Military Academies are established, the Nicolas Academy of



OFFICERS OF RUSSIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT (131ST) NOW IN CHINA.

tary Law. The Russian army on a war footing is composed of five contingents of the active army, thirteen contingents of reserve and four of

POLICEMEN MADE FROM THIEVES. Chinese Way of Utilizing an Old, Old Proverb.

The highest qualification that a policeman can have is that he is an expert thief. He has been trained in schools of thieves, and can detect in every burglary or outrage by its details to which school of crime the perpetrator belongs. But he is only a thief wearing official clothes, and he merely catches enough thieves to save himself a beating, and then he selects strangers or those who have failed to give him his proper share of the plunder from his own district. When a police officer has made his "deal" with a thief or gang nothing short of awful tortures by his superiors, the local magistrates and judges, will cause the policeman to capture the gang who are making his fortune as well as their own.

In certain towns, not thirty li from Pekin, live some highly respected men of wealth, noted for their correct lives, their virtue and probity. Their houses are castles, and they have many servants. Once or twice a year they go to visit their friends in Pekin. During their brief stay are committed some daring and successful robberies, always in the houses of the rich, and articles of great value are taken. The victims are peacefully drugged by the perfume of a burning anesthetic, which the thief avoids by filling his mouth with cold water and taking little breath. Quickly, by the aid of his fire-pan, he locates the gold and precious stones, and then he vanishes into the night and leaves no trace to the vulgar gaze of his coming and going.

These are the great thieves, and they are rarely caught. They work alone, and in evil deeds they follow the Scriptural advice to charity, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand is doing." I asked a Chinese magistrate why the police did not pay a visit to the palaces of those great men of probity and virtue. But he shook his head. It would be a rash thing to do. There are stories that when the police have tried they either found nothing but an indignant man of such virtue that his outcries aroused the neighborhood, and the minions of the law had to flee, or every policeman disappeared, and rumor has it that the castle courtyard in that village is their tomb.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Growing Indifference to Wealth.

An interesting fact that one encounters is that strong men care less and less for wealth. It becomes a mere counter, in the game that they play for power or for sport, and oftenest of all from sheer habit. Having once begun the game they suffer ennui if they stop. It is here that our highest educational problem is—to train strong men to "cultivate their souls" without losing their vigor.

And the truly cultivated man, the strong man who has both benevolence and the higher resources of mind and character—such a man soon discovers that it is no longer necessary to be rich. To such a man the accumulation of great wealth for his personal enjoyment is a sheer waste of energy. A right and well-balanced philosophy will emerge in due time from our boundless activity, and we shall see a sound culture give balance to our stronger personalities as it now sweetens chiefly those that are less strong.—The World's Work.

Modern Military Men Fastidious.

Reports from Luzon say that Fustons and the other American officers, when they set out to capture Aguinaldo, were equipped with a tooth brush, a towel and half a blanket apiece. How striking a contrast between the classical and the modern conquerors! When Alexander of Macedon went over to Asia, it is not recorded that his luggage contained tooth brushes or towels or blankets. Hannibal invaded Italy with no heavy baggage of that sort. Julius Caesar made Gaul a Roman province without burdening his transportation train with so weighty a load, and there is no mention of such luxuries in the annals of Alaric, of Attila, of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan. Campaign conditions change as the centuries roll by, and it may be that Aguinaldo could not have been taken captive if not for expedition against him had not been suitably furnished with tooth brushes, towels and half-blankets.—New York Tribune.

Energetic Lovemaking in Japan.

Strange suits are filed at times in the Japanese law courts, but none more curious than one which is now before the local court of Usuki-Machi, in the Oita prefecture. In this case a cultivator brings an action in which he seeks to have the court compel a Japanese girl to reciprocate the affection which he alleged he has demonstrated toward her, with her consent, for several years. He has wooed the lady, he declares, since 1897, and she has recently looked with favor upon him and accepted "baked sweetmeats" at his hands. She invited him to her house a few days ago, and after partaking of various delicacies at his expense, slipped away and left him to be unceremoniously kicked out by her friends. On these grounds he prays for the intervention of the court to compel her to return his love. The judge is taking time to consider the matter.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Ambition vs. Contentment.

The difference between making a living and making money is illustrated in a conversation that took place thirty years ago between a man who went West and made a fortune and a man who remained on a farm in New England and did not. To sum up, the Western man said to the New Englander: "You needn't tell me how it is; I know all about it. If you had a farm given to you at the beginning and you have lived on it for forty years, you've come out within fifty cents of the amount of capital you began with."—Christian Register.

Capable Sign Artists.

The makers of the big and gaudy advertisements which so offend on every side are not, as might be supposed, mere inartistic dabblers. They are frequently real artists, who have had years of training even abroad, but who find that more legitimate forms of art afford them only a precarious livelihood.

Stork With Whale's Head
The whale-headed stork is admitted to be one of the most curious birds in the whole world, and a living one in the Zoological Gardens would be a great attraction at the present time, says the London Graphic. It will probably not be long before we shall be able once more to see living specimens in our menageries, for the bird is by no means rare in the swampy districts of the Upper Nile and the Gazelle River. From this latter region Mr. Petherick, H. B. M. Consul at Khartoum, procured some young birds in 1899, and two of them safely arrived in the Zoological Gardens in 1900, where they evoked a lively public interest. It was recently announced, af-

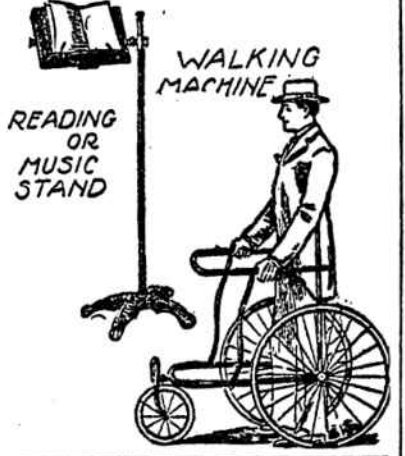


WHALE-HEADED STORK.

ter a silence of nearly forty years respecting the whale-headed stork, that two specimens arrived at the Natural History Museum on the same day last autumn, and from two widely different localities, one being from Captain Dunn, on the Zarab River, beyond Khartoum, and the other from Sir Harry Johnston, on the Victoria Nyanza. Sir Harry Johnston believed that he recognized the Baloeleaves in Angola, but no specimen has ever been procured in Southwestern Africa, though its occurrence there is now rendered more probable by the discovery that its range extends to the Victoria Nyanza. In a wild state the whale-headed stork often assembles in companies of a hundred together in the marshes.

The Invalid Studio.

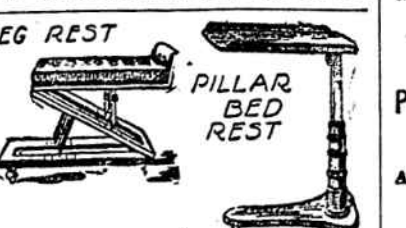
There remain few luxuries to be added to the home of the millionaire, for the latest fad of the uncomforably rich is a scientifically fitted sick room. The more cheerful name to this apartment is the invalid study and the millionaire who ordered one in his new twenty-eight room city home has set the fashion for his brother plutocrats. This particular rich man is the head of a family where maladies creep in in spite of wealth and his sensible plan is to isolate any invalid to a part



of the spacious house where light, sunshine, perfect quiet and exquisite comfort can be secured without incommoding the rest of the family or forcing the unlucky one to resort to a hospital.

The studio itself is a big, beautiful room, with windows at top and sides, exquisitely tiled walls and provided with furniture that would fill a hopeless sluggard's heart with joy. The brass bedstead almost walks and talks, there is an organ and a piano that can be set going and regulated by keys arranged like those of a typewriter; the music to be played low or

loud as desired. For the gouty person or the owner of a sprained ankle there is a tufted leg rest that can be shifted to any height or position desired and if the invalid is too weak or



LEG REST. PILLAR BED REST.

self-indulgent to hold his book there is an obliging stand that will assume the task for him. When a holiday in bed is desired or enforced a pillar bed rest comes into service and its top, subject to manifold variations in form, can be converted from a breakfast tray into a book rest, a writing pad, an easel, or even an instrument that will hold wools for winding.

When a convalescent has not strength enough for exercise, but is insistent on freedom of movement, the walking machine is taken from the storage closet and the most restless individual can come and go without loss of vitality. Altogether the home infirmary is a huge success and promises to become as recognized an institution in the luxurious American home as the model nursery or the private gymnasium.—New York Herald.

A Unique Watch.

The accompanying illustration represents one of the most peculiar watches ever made. The cut shows the watch opened in the form of a beautiful flower. The two leaves can be closed and all one sees then is a magnificent flower decorated all over with diamonds and rubies. The watch itself, representing the chalice of the flower, is but one-quarter of an inch in diameter. A safety pin is attached to this work of art by means of which the watch



can be worn. A slight pressure on either of two diamonds opens the flower, thus showing the time. The watch was made by P. Gall, of Zurich, Switzerland. He worked six months on it, and the watch was recently sold at the handsome price of 10,200 francs, about \$2040.

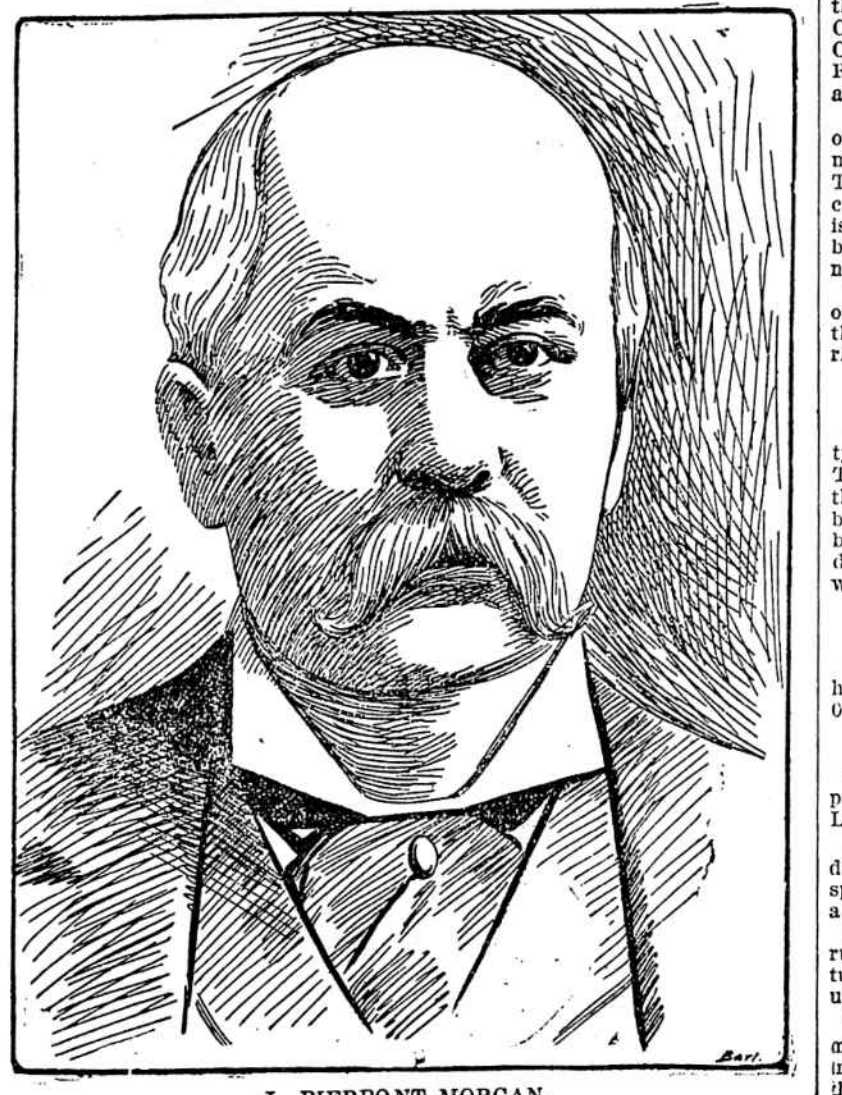
Where Housework is Done by Males.

All the work in Bulawayo, both in the house and out of it, is done by men, either Kaffirs, Indian coolies, Zambesi boys, which are a cross between Kaffirs and Portuguese. They are very picturesque in their white calico. A long strip is folded around the upper part of the legs, brought up between the knees and folded down in front. Over these they wear a white shirt. They have a decided penchant for stand-up collars and a perfect passion for boots. Boots, however, are not allowed indoors on account of noise. The coast boys are excellent cooks and extremely clean. The Zambesi boys are actuated by the love of money rather than work. For the sake of coins they brave the dangers of the terrible Tsetse country, infested by flies so poisonous that horses cannot be taken through it, and leaving their own land, where they have every comfort, plenty to eat and drink and wear, they go down to work for the white men in South Africa. The boys demand and get very high wages.

The Best Waterproof Material.

Salmon skin is about the best waterproof material that can be worn. The Eskimos use it for both boots and shirts. Should it become the fashion outside of the Arctic regions, however, the chances are that the expense would be too great for general utilization.

WORLD'S MIGHTIEST FINANCIER.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

McKINLEY ON THE BORDER

Message From Mexico's Chief Executive Delivered at El Paso.

PRESIDENT'S FELICITOUS REPLY

American and Mexican Flags Intertwined at El Paso, Texas.—President McKinley, in His Speech, Said There Was No Imperialism, Except the Imperial Power of the Sovereign People.

El Paso, Texas.—American and Mexican flags were intertwined in the decorations of the plaza where the official greeting of President McKinley and his Cabinet took place. The presence on the stand of General Hernandez, personal representative of President Diaz, and the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, gave an international significance to the event. There were thousands of Mexicans in the vast concourse of people to whom the President spoke, and their enthusiasm was almost as wild as that of the Americans.

General Hernandez addressed the President on behalf of his President, extending the latter's congratulations, and President McKinley, in his response, paid a high tribute to the President of the Mexican Republic and charged his emissary to convey to President Diaz his warm regard and personal esteem, with his best wishes for the continued prosperity of the sister republic.

The President's speech was very happy, and was especially notable on account of his injunction to the people not to be alarmed about "imperialism." There was, he said, no imperialism except the imperial power of the sovereign people of the United States.

The exercises in the Plaza were preceded by a military parade. The women of the Cabinet crossed the Rio Grande to Juarez, where they had breakfast with Juan Ochoa, a Mexican banker. Mrs. McKinley did not go to the breakfast, but had a short drive. At noon the Presidential party resumed its journey westward. President Diaz of Mexico had hoped to meet the President here and shake hands across the border, but as the Mexican Congress is in session, he could not leave the capital. He sent a personal message to the President, however, and also dispatched General Juan Hernandez, the commander of the Second Military Zone of the State of Chihuahua, personally to present his good wishes to the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

President Diaz's message follows:

"City of Mexico.

"To the President of the United States of America, El Paso:

"When you arrived this day at the frontier of Mexico I wished I might shake hands with you, but I send you as cordial a salute as corresponds with the cordial relations which exist between the two Republics of North America. I also send General Hernandez to express to you the same feeling.

"PORFIRIO DIAZ."

To this the President sent the following response:

"El Paso, Texas.

"To His Excellency, General Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, City of Mexico:

"It gives me great pleasure to reciprocate the courteous greeting of your Excellency and to express my most cordial good wishes for your health and happiness and for the continued prosperity of the Mexican Republic, to which we are bound by so many ties of mutual interest and friendship.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Welcomed to New Mexico.

Deming, N. M.—Shortly after leaving El Paso, the train crossed the line into New Mexico, and ran through the grazing section of the Territory. The first stop in the Territory was made at Deming, where the President was welcomed by Governor Otero and his staff. The address of welcome at Deming was largely devoted to New Mexico's claim for statehood. A broad banner above the train read: "New Mexico Demands Statehood." The President spoke briefly.

YACHT CONSTITUTION LAUNCHED.

The New Cup Defender Christened by Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.

Bristol, R. I.—With her hull gaily decorated with flags and her deck well filled with sailors, the yacht Constitution was christened by Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, who broke the traditional bottle of wine on her glistening bow just as she started slowly down the ways into the sea. With the breaking of the bottle Mrs. Duncan, in a clear voice, said: "I christen thee Constitution." The time of the launching was 8.52 p. m.

The scene was a brilliant one as the Constitution was slowly lowered into the water, the cheering from the boats being loud and vigorous, while the searchlight from the steam yacht Colonia illuminated the stern of the Constitution in a brilliant manner. Rockets and other fireworks added not a little to the gaiety of the occasion. In half an hour the ceremony was over. The clear, starlit night was admirable for the pyrotechnic display. The spectators generally came to the conclusion that the new cup defender is actually a much-improved Columbia, with all her sterling virtues and none of her trifling faults.

The keel of the Constitution was cast on December 23 of last year. Since that date her building has been hurried along as fast as possible.

Texas Town Swept by Fire.

The town of Lufkin, Angeline County, Texas, suffered heavily from fire. Thirty-four buildings and nearly all their contents were destroyed. All the buildings destroyed except three were business houses. The three were residences. The three hotels of the town were among the places burned.

Safety of the Palisades Assured.

Governor Odell, at Albany, N. Y., has signed the bill appropriating \$400,000 for the purchase of the Palisades.

Sporting Bravities.

Lakewood defeated Camden in the polo tournament at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J.

A chainless motor bicycle that is driven by a combination of bevel and spur gears, has been brought out by a new concern.

Three cup defender races will be run off Newport, R. I., by the Constitution, the Independence and the Columbia early in July.

The report of the State Racing Commission of New York shows a great increase in taxes and premiums under the State Racing Code.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Disappearance of the tracings of plans of the cruiser St. Louis caused concern among naval officers.

The Panama Canal Company made formal announcement of the terms upon which it would sell the canal to the United States.

Secretary Hay denied the statement that a new isthmian canal treaty had been delivered to Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador.

The historic old Minnesota, now lying at Boston, was condemned, and will be sold.

The Army Ordnance Office will purchase \$500,000 worth of projectiles for the coast forts.

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., was placed on the retired list on his own application.

Secretary Root issued orders designed to secure rigid economy in army expenditures.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Troopers of the First Cavalry defeated a rebel force in Batangas Province, Luzon, P. I.

Civil government was established in Manila.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported in Havana, Cuba, and quarantine regulations were put into effect.

Delegate Wilcox nominated Charles V. Richardson, a Hawaiian, for the West Point cadetship, for which Joseph Aca failed to pass the examination.

Senator Jose Varela was appointed Secretary of Justice of Cuba to succeed Senator Luis Estevez.

The gunboat Petrel was ordered home from Manila, conditions permitting a reduction of the American fleet in Philippine waters.

Felix Roxas, editor of the Democracia, was appointed Governor of Batangas Province, P. I.

DOMESTIC.

Relief trains are arriving in Jacksonville, Fla., with supplies for the fire sufferers.

The Younger brothers, noted outlaws, are to be released on parole from the Minnesota State Prison.

Valet Jones, chief witness in the Rice murder case, at New York City, refuses food and is said by physicians to be dying.

The Seventh National Bank of New York City bought the Equitable National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Much damage was done by a break in the Erie Canal, at Rochester, N. Y. Missouri will take the space given up by Maryland at the Buffalo Exposition.

Carnegie's gift of \$20,000 for a library was accepted by Charlotte, N. C.

The Illinois Legislature adjourned sine die.

The Finance Committee of the City Council of Colorado Springs, Col., reported a shortage of \$30,000 in the accounts of City Treasurer Moses T. Hale.

Millions of dollars were carted through the streets of Chicago when the Chicago National Bank moved.

The garrison at Fort Gibbons, Alaska, issued supplies to destitute miners to such an extent that there is likely to be a shortage of provisions at the post.

President McKinley telegraphed the Government would give all the aid possible in the work of relief for Jacksonville, Fla.

Judge J. J. Healy, a lawyer and politician, was instantly killed by being struck by lightning on his ranch near Aberdeen, S. D. He had been political adviser and business partner of Senator Kyle.

Thirteen barges and a tug sunk in collision at Evansville, Ind., caused a loss of \$45,000.

City Treasurer R. A. Maxey, Treasurer of Arkansas City, Kan., committed suicide by shooting. He was short in his accounts \$3600.

Dr. J. L. Gartrell, seventy years old, confessed to Chief of Police at Kansas City, Mo., that he killed D. B. Donegan, a Colorado miner, whose body was found in a mulberry creek.

Mrs. Mary Sankey, the mother of Ira D. Sankey, of Brooklyn, the evangelist, died at her home at Newcastle, Penn., aged ninety years.

Minister Conger returned to Iowa, and had a hearty welcome at Council Bluffs, with speeches of greeting and much enthusiasm.

Seven years in the penitentiary each were given O. W. Chestnut and Cliff Jordan, at Macon, Ga., for robbing a railroad train.

FOREIGN.

Venezuela invited Herr Krupp, the German armor manufacturer, to bid for the supply of cruisers, torpedo boats and war material.

Bishop Haquaert, French missionary, was drowned in the Niger River.

The plague riots in the Sialkot District in India were suppressed by the military.

Dispatches from Southern Italy report that the peasants in Messina, Catania and Syracuse are in revolt and in conflict with the police daily.

Ten thousand persons signed a complimentary address presented to Sir Alfred Milner, at Cape Town, South Africa.

Numerous arrests were made in Montevideo following rumors of a conspiracy to kill the President of Uruguay.

Forty thousand emigrants are booked to leave Italy for the United States during May.

British ship owners are contemplating combinations to forestall further incursions by the Morgan syndicate.

A coal deposit close upon two square miles in area, bearing coal equal to the best English product, was discovered in Thessaly.

The Berlin Foreign Office denied that Germany has acquired a coaling station on the island of Margarita, off Venezuela.

The British Consul at Panama described the revolution in Colombia as having degenerated into guerilla warfare.

Three lives were lost in a fire, which destroyed Brunelle's Hotel, Maison Neuve, suburb of Montreal, Quebec.

The Amer of Afghanistan sent an agent to Germany to purchase six batteries of Krupp guns for Kabul.

A dispatch from Tokyo, Japan, stated that the Ministry of the Marquis Ito had resigned.

Two German soldiers were sentenced to death at Tien-Tsin for murder of Chinese.

An extensive nihilist plot was discovered in Russian Poland. Six hundred arrests were made.

A very large coal deposit was discovered near Kingston, Jamaica. Tests made show the coal to be equal to the Welsh article.